House File 729 H-12641 Amend House File 729 as follows: 1. By striking everything after the enacting clause and 2 3 inserting: <DIVISION I 4 5 **EXPUNGEMENTS** Section 1. Section 123.46, subsection 6, Code 2019, is 7 amended to read as follows: Upon the expiration of two years following conviction 9 for a violation of this section and a violation or of a 10 similar local ordinance that arose from the same transaction 11 or occurrence, a person may petition the court to expunge the 12 conviction including the conviction for a violation of a local 13 ordinance that arose from the same transaction or occurrence, 14 and if the person has had no other criminal convictions, other 15 than local traffic violations or simple misdemeanor violations 16 of chapter 321 during the two-year period, the conviction and 17 the conviction for a violation of a local ordinance that arose 18 from the same transaction or occurrence shall be expunded as The court shall enter an order that the 19 a matter of law. 20 record of the conviction and the conviction for a violation 21 of a local ordinance that arose from the same transaction or 22 occurrence be expunged by the clerk of the district court. 23 Notwithstanding section 692.2, after receipt of notice from the 24 clerk of the district court that a record of conviction and 25 the conviction for a violation of a local ordinance that arose 26 from the same transaction or occurrence has been expunded, 27 the record of conviction and the conviction for a violation 28 of a local ordinance that arose from the same transaction or 29 occurrence shall be removed from the criminal history data 30 files maintained by the department of public safety if such a 31 record was maintained in the criminal history data files. 32 Sec. 2. NEW SECTION. 901C.3 Misdemeanor — expungement.

33 1. Upon application of a defendant convicted of a

34 misdemeanor offense in the county where the conviction

35 occurred, the court shall enter an order expunging the record

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- 1 of such a criminal case, as a matter of law, if the defendant
- 2 has proven all of the following:
- 3 a. More than eight years have passed since the date of the 4 conviction.
- 5 b. The defendant has no pending criminal charges.
- 6 c. The defendant has not previously been granted two
- 7 deferred judgments.
- 8 d. The defendant has paid all court costs, fees, fines,
- 9 restitution, and any other financial obligations ordered by the
- 10 court or assessed by the clerk of the district court.
- 11 2. The following misdemeanors shall not be expunded:
- 12 a. A conviction under section 123.46.
- b. A simple misdemeanor conviction under section 123.47,
- 14 subsection 3, or similar local ordinance.
- 15 c. A conviction for dependent adult abuse under section
- 16 235B.20.
- 17 d. A conviction under section 321.218, 321A.32, or 321J.21.
- 18 e. A conviction under section 321J.2.
- 19 f. A conviction for a sex offense as defined in section
- 20 692A.101.
- 21 g. A conviction for involuntary manslaughter under section
- 22 707.5.
- 23 h. A conviction for assault under section 708.2, subsection
- 24 3.
- 25 i. A conviction under section 708.2A.
- 26 j. A conviction for harassment under section 708.7.
- 27 k. A conviction for stalking under section 708.11.
- 28 1. A conviction for removal of an officer's communication or
- 29 control device under section 708.12.
- 30 m. A conviction for trespass under section 716.8, subsection
- 31 3 or 4.
- 32 n. A conviction under chapter 717C.
- 33 o. A conviction under chapter 719.
- 34 p. A conviction under chapter 720.
- 35 q. A conviction under section 721.2.

- 1 r. A conviction under section 721.10.
- 2 s. A conviction under section 723.1.
- 3 t. A conviction under chapter 724.
- 4 u. A conviction under chapter 726.
- 5 v. A conviction under chapter 728.
- 6 w. A conviction under chapter 901A.
- 7 x. A conviction for a comparable offense listed in 49 C.F.R.
- 8 §383.51(b) (table 1) or 49 C.F.R. §383.51(e) (table 4).
- 9 y. A conviction under prior law of an offense comparable to
- 10 an offense enumerated in this subsection.
- 11 3. A person shall be granted an expungement of a record
- 12 under this section one time in the person's lifetime.
- 13 However, the one application may request the expungement of
- 14 records relating to more than one misdemeanor offense if
- 15 the misdemeanor offenses arose from the same transaction or
- 16 occurrence, and the application contains the misdemeanor
- 17 offenses to be expunged.
- 18 4. The expunded record under this section is a confidential
- 19 record exempt from public access under section 22.7 but shall
- 20 be made available by the clerk of the district court upon court 21 order.
- 22 5. Notwithstanding section 692.2, after receipt of
- 23 notice from the clerk of the district court that a record of
- 24 conviction has been expunged under subsection 1, the record
- 25 of conviction shall be removed from the criminal history data
- 26 files maintained by the department of public safety if such a
- 27 record was maintained in the criminal history data files.
- 28 6. The supreme court may prescribe rules governing the
- 29 procedures applicable to the expungement of a criminal case
- 30 under this section.
- 31 7. This section applies to a misdemeanor conviction that
- 32 occurred prior to, on, or after July 1, 2019.
- 33 DIVISION II
- 34 ROBBERY— AGGRAVATED THEFT
- 35 Sec. 3. Section 711.3, Code 2019, is amended to read as

- 1 follows:
- 2 711.3 Robbery in the second degree.
- 3 All robbery which is not robbery in the first degree is
- 4 robbery in the second degree, except as provided in section
- 5 711.3A. Robbery in the second degree is a class "C" felony.
- 6 Sec. 4. NEW SECTION. 711.3B Aggravated theft.
- 7 1. A person commits aggravated theft when the person commits
- 8 an assault as defined in section 708.1, subsection 2, paragraph
- 9 "a", that is punishable as a simple misdemeanor under section
- 10 708.2, subsection 6, after the person has removed or attempted
- 11 to remove property not exceeding three hundred dollars in
- 12 value which has not been purchased from a store or mercantile
- 13 establishment, or has concealed such property of the store or
- 14 mercantile establishment, either on the premises or outside the
- 15 premises of the store or mercantile establishment.
- 16 2. a. A person who commits aggravated theft is guilty of an 17 aggravated misdemeanor.
- 18 b. A person who commits aggravated theft, and who has
- 19 previously been convicted of an aggravated theft, robbery in
- 20 the first degree in violation of section 711.2, robbery in the
- 21 second degree in violation of section 711.3, or extortion in
- 22 violation of section 711.4, is guilty of a class "D" felony.
- 23 3. In determining if a violation is a class "D" felony
- 24 offense the following shall apply:
- 25 a. A deferred judgment entered pursuant to section 907.3 for
- 26 a violation of any offense specified in subsection 2 shall be
- 27 counted as a previous offense.
- 28 b. A conviction or the equivalent of a deferred judgment for
- 29 a violation in any other states under statutes substantially
- 30 corresponding to an offense specified in subsection 2 shall be
- 31 counted as a previous offense. The courts shall judicially
- 32 notice the statutes of other states which define offenses
- 33 substantially equivalent to the offenses specified in this
- 34 section and can therefore be considered corresponding statutes.
- 35 4. Aggravated theft is not an included offense of robbery

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- 1 in the first or second degree.
- 2 Sec. 5. Section 808.12, subsections 1 and 3, Code 2019, are
- 3 amended to read as follows:
- 4 1. Persons concealing property as set forth in section
- 5 714.3A 711.3B or 714.5, may be detained and searched by a peace
- 6 officer, person employed in a facility containing library
- 7 materials, merchant, or merchant's employee, provided that
- 8 the detention is for a reasonable length of time and that the
- 9 search is conducted in a reasonable manner by a person of the
- 10 same sex and according to subsection 2 of this section.
- 11 3. The detention or search under this section by a peace
- 12 officer, person employed in a facility containing library
- 13 materials, merchant, or merchant's employee does not render the
- 14 person liable, in a criminal or civil action, for false arrest
- 15 or false imprisonment provided the person conducting the search
- 16 or detention had reasonable grounds to believe the person
- 17 detained or searched had concealed or was attempting to conceal
- 18 property as set forth in section 714.3A 711.3B or 714.5.
- 19 Sec. 6. Section 901.11, Code 2019, is amended by adding the
- 20 following new subsection:
- 21 NEW SUBSECTION. 2A. At the time of sentencing, the court
- 22 shall determine when a person convicted of robbery in the first
- 23 degree as described in section 902.12, subsection 2A, shall
- 24 first become eligible for parole or work release within the
- 25 parameters specified in section 902.12, subsection 2A, based
- 26 upon all pertinent information including the person's criminal
- 27 record, a validated risk assessment, and the negative impact
- 28 the offense has had on the victim or other persons.
- Sec. 7. Section 902.12, subsection 1, paragraph e, Code
- 30 2019, is amended to read as follows:
- 31 e. Robbery in the first or second degree in violation of
- 32 section 711.2 or 711.3, except as determined in subsection 3.
- 33 Sec. 8. Section 902.12, Code 2019, is amended by adding the
- 34 following new subsection:
- 35 NEW SUBSECTION. 2A. A person serving a sentence for a

- 1 conviction for robbery in the first degree in violation of
- 2 section 711.2 for a conviction that occurs on or after July 1,
- 3 2018, shall be denied parole or work release until the person
- 4 has served between one-half and seven-tenths of the maximum
- 5 term of the person's sentence as determined under section
- 6 901.11, subsection 2A.
- 7 Sec. 9. REPEAL. Sections 711.3A, 711.5, and 714.3A, Code
- 8 2019, are repealed.
- 9 DIVISION III
- 10 PROPERTY CRIMES VALUE
- 11 Sec. 10. Section 712.3, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 12 follows:
- 13 712.3 Arson in the second degree.
- 14 Arson which is not arson in the first degree is arson in the
- 15 second degree when the property which is the subject of the
- 16 arson is a building or a structure, or real property of any
- 17 kind, or standing crops, or is personal property the value of
- 18 which exceeds five seven hundred fifty dollars. Arson in the
- 19 second degree is a class "C" felony.
- Sec. 11. Section 714.2, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 21 follows:
- 22 714.2 Degrees of theft.
- 23 1. The theft of property exceeding ten thousand dollars in
- 24 value, or the theft of property from the person of another, or
- 25 from a building which has been destroyed or left unoccupied
- 26 because of physical disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity
- 27 of battle, or the theft of property which has been removed from
- 28 a building because of a physical disaster, riot, bombing, or
- 29 the proximity of battle, is theft in the first degree. Theft
- 30 in the first degree is a class "C" felony.
- 31 2. The theft of property exceeding one thousand five
- 32 hundred dollars but not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value
- 33 or theft of a motor vehicle as defined in chapter 321 not
- 34 exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, is theft in the second
- 35 degree. Theft in the second degree is a class "D" felony.

- 1 However, for purposes of this subsection, "motor vehicle" does
- 2 not include a motorized bicycle as defined in section 321.1,
- 3 subsection 40, paragraph "b".
- The theft of property exceeding five seven hundred fifty
- 5 dollars but not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars in
- 6 value, or the theft of any property not exceeding five hundred
- 7 dollars in value by one who has before been twice convicted of
- 8 theft, is theft in the third degree. Theft in the third degree
- 9 is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- The theft of property exceeding two three hundred dollars 10
- 11 in value but not exceeding five seven hundred fifty dollars
- 12 in value is theft in the fourth degree. Theft in the fourth
- 13 degree is a serious misdemeanor.
- The theft of property not exceeding two three hundred 14
- 15 dollars in value is theft in the fifth degree. Theft in the
- 16 fifth degree is a simple misdemeanor.
- 17 Sec. 12. Section 714.7B, subsection 6, paragraphs a and b,
- 18 Code 2019, are amended to read as follows:
- A simple misdemeanor if the value of the goods, wares, or
- 20 merchandise does not exceed two three hundred dollars.
- b. A serious misdemeanor if the value of the goods, wares, 21
- 22 or merchandise exceeds two three hundred dollars.
- 23 Section 714.10, subsection 1, Code 2019, is amended Sec. 13.
- 24 to read as follows:
- 25 1. Fraudulent practice in the second degree is the
- 26 following:
- 27 A fraudulent practice where the amount of money or value
- 28 of property or services involved exceeds one thousand five
- 29 hundred dollars but does not exceed ten thousand dollars.
- 30 A fraudulent practice where the amount of money or
- 31 value of property or services involved does not exceed one
- 32 thousand five hundred dollars by one who has been convicted of
- 33 a fraudulent practice twice before.
- 34 Section 714.11, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code Sec. 14.
- 35 2019, is amended to read as follows:

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- a. A fraudulent practice where the amount of money or value
- 2 of property or services involved exceeds five seven hundred
- 3 <u>fifty</u> dollars but does not exceed one thousand <u>five hundred</u>
- 4 dollars.
- 5 Sec. 15. Section 714.12, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 6 follows:
- 7 714.12 Fraudulent practice in the fourth degree.
- 8 l. Fraudulent practice in the fourth degree is a fraudulent
- 9 practice where the amount of money or value of property or
- 10 services involved exceeds two three hundred dollars but does
- 11 not exceed five seven hundred fifty dollars.
- 12 2. Fraudulent practice in the fourth degree is a serious
- 13 misdemeanor.
- 14 Sec. 16. Section 714.13, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 15 follows:
- 16 714.13 Fraudulent practice in the fifth degree.
- 17 l. Fraudulent practice in the fifth degree is a fraudulent
- 18 practice where the amount of money or value of property or
- 19 services involved does not exceed two three hundred dollars.
- 20 2. Fraudulent practice in the fifth degree is a simple
- 21 misdemeanor.
- Sec. 17. Section 715A.6, subsection 2, paragraphs b and c,
- 23 Code 2019, are amended to read as follows:
- 24 b. If the value of the property or services secured or
- 25 sought to be secured by means of the credit card is greater
- 26 than one thousand five hundred dollars but not more than ten
- 27 thousand dollars, an offense under this section is a class "D"
- 28 felony.
- c. If the value of the property or services secured
- 30 or sought to be secured by means of the credit card is one
- 31 thousand five hundred dollars or less, an offense under this
- 32 section is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- 33 Sec. 18. Section 715A.8, subsection 3, paragraphs b and c,
- 34 Code 2019, are amended to read as follows:
- 35 b. If the value of the credit, property, services, or other

- 1 benefit exceeds one thousand five hundred dollars but does not
- 2 exceed ten thousand dollars, the person commits a class "D"
- 3 felony.
- 4 c. If the value of the credit, property, services, or other
- 5 benefit does not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, the
- 6 person commits an aggravated misdemeanor.
- 7 Sec. 19. Section 716.4, subsection 1, Code 2019, is amended
- 8 to read as follows:
- 9 l. Criminal mischief is criminal mischief in the second
- 10 degree if the cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the
- 11 property that is damaged, defaced, altered, or destroyed
- 12 exceeds one thousand five hundred dollars but does not exceed
- 13 ten thousand dollars.
- 14 Sec. 20. Section 716.5, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code
- 15 2019, is amended to read as follows:
- 16 a. The cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the
- 17 property that is damaged, defaced, altered, or destroyed
- 18 exceeds five seven hundred fifty dollars, but does not exceed
- 19 one thousand five hundred dollars.
- 20 Sec. 21. Section 716.6, subsection 1, paragraph a,
- 21 subparagraph (1), Code 2019, is amended to read as follows:
- 22 (1) The cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the
- 23 property that is damaged, defaced, altered, or destroyed
- 24 exceeds two three hundred dollars, but does not exceed five
- 25 seven hundred fifty dollars.
- 26 Sec. 22. Section 716.8, subsections 2 and 4, Code 2019, are
- 27 amended to read as follows:
- 28 2. Any person committing a trespass as defined in section
- 29 716.7, other than a trespass as defined in section 716.7,
- 30 subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (6), which results in
- 31 injury to any person or damage in an amount more than two three
- 32 hundred dollars to anything, animate or inanimate, located
- 33 thereon or therein commits a serious misdemeanor.
- 34 4. A person committing a trespass as defined in section
- 35 716.7 with the intent to commit a hate crime which results in

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1 injury to any person or damage in an amount more than two three
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- 2 hundred dollars to anything, animate or inanimate, located
- 3 thereon or therein commits an aggravated misdemeanor.
- Sec. 23. Section 716.10, subsection 2, paragraphs d, e, f,
- 5 and g, Code 2019, are amended to read as follows:
- d. A person commits railroad vandalism in the fourth degree
- 7 if the person intentionally commits railroad vandalism which
- 8 results in property damage which costs ten thousand dollars
- 9 or less but more than one thousand five hundred dollars to
- 10 replace, repair, or restore. Railroad vandalism in the fourth
- 11 degree is a class "D" felony.
- A person commits railroad vandalism in the fifth degree
- 13 if the person intentionally commits railroad vandalism which
- 14 results in property damage which costs more than five seven
- 15 hundred fifty dollars but does not exceed one thousand five
- 16 hundred dollars to replace, repair, or restore.
- 17 vandalism in the fifth degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- 18 A person commits railroad vandalism in the sixth degree
- 19 if the person intentionally commits railroad vandalism which
- 20 results in property damage which costs more than one three
- 21 hundred dollars but does not exceed five seven hundred fifty
- 22 dollars to replace, repair, or restore. Railroad vandalism in
- 23 the sixth degree is a serious misdemeanor.
- 24 A person commits railroad vandalism in the seventh
- 25 degree if the person intentionally commits railroad vandalism
- 26 which results in property damage which costs one three hundred
- 27 dollars or less to replace, repair, or restore. Railroad
- 28 vandalism in the seventh degree is a simple misdemeanor.
- 29 Sec. 24. Section 716A.2, subsection 2, paragraph b, Code
- 30 2019, is amended to read as follows:
- The revenue generated from a specific unsolicited bulk 31
- 32 electronic mail transmission exceeds one thousand five hundred
- 33 dollars or the total revenue generated from all unsolicited
- 34 bulk electronic mail transmitted to any electronic mail service
- 35 provider by the person exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

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1 DIVISION IV 2 FRAUD AND FORGERY REVISIONS Section 715A.2, subsection 2, paragraph a, Code 3 4 2019, is amended by adding the following new subparagraph: NEW SUBPARAGRAPH. (5) A driver's license, nonoperator's 5 6 identification card, birth certificate, or occupational license 7 or certificate in support of an occupational license issued by 8 a department, agency, board, or commission in this state. Sec. 26. Section 715A.2A, subsection 1, paragraphs a and b, 10 Code 2019, are amended to read as follows: Hires a person when the employer or an agent or employee 12 of the employer knows that the document evidencing the person's 13 authorized stay or employment in the United States is in 14 violation of section 715A.2, subsection 2, paragraph "a", 15 subparagraph (4) or (5), or knows that the person is not 16 authorized to be employed in the United States. b. Continues to employ a person when the employer or an 17 18 agent or employee of the employer knows that the document 19 evidencing the person's authorized stay or employment in the 20 United States is in violation of section 715A.2, subsection 2, 21 paragraph "a", subparagraph (4) or (5), or knows that the person 22 is not authorized to be employed in the United States. Sec. 27. 23 Section 802.5, Code 2019, is amended to read as 24 follows: 25 802.5 Extension for fraud, fiduciary breach. 26 If the periods prescribed in sections 802.3 and 802.4 27 have expired, prosecution may nevertheless be commenced for any 28 offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach 29 of fiduciary obligation within one year after discovery of the 30 offense by an aggrieved party or by a person who has a legal 31 duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is not a party to 32 the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the

2. A prosecution may be commenced under this section as HF729.2117 (1) 88

33 period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than three

34 five years.

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- 1 long as the appropriate law enforcement agency has not delayed
- 2 the investigation in bad faith. This subsection shall not be
- 3 construed to require a law enforcement agency to pursue an
- 4 unknown offender with due diligence.
- 5 DIVISION V
- 6 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS
- 7 Sec. 28. Section 814.6, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code
- 8 2019, is amended to read as follows:
- 9 a. A final judgment of sentence, except in case of the
- 10 following cases:
- 11 (1) A simple misdemeanor and ordinance violation
- 12 convictions conviction.
- 13 (2) An ordinance violation.
- 14 (3) A conviction where the defendant has pled guilty. This
- 15 subparagraph does not apply to a guilty plea for a class "A"
- 16 felony.
- 17 Sec. 29. Section 814.6, subsection 2, Code 2019, is amended
- 18 by adding the following new paragraph:
- 19 NEW PARAGRAPH. f. An order denying a motion in arrest of
- 20 judgment on grounds other than an ineffective assistance of
- 21 counsel claim.
- 22 Sec. 30. NEW SECTION. 814.6A Pro se filings by defendant
- 23 currently represented by counsel.
- 24 l. A defendant who is currently represented by counsel shall
- 25 not file any pro se document, including a brief, reply brief,
- 26 or motion, in any Iowa court. The court shall not consider,
- 27 and opposing counsel shall not respond to, such pro se filings.
- 28 2. This section does not prohibit a defendant from
- 29 proceeding without the assistance of counsel.
- 30 3. A defendant currently represented by counsel may file a
- 31 pro se motion seeking disqualification of the counsel, which a
- 32 court may grant upon a showing of good cause.
- 33 Sec. 31. Section 814.7, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 34 follows:
- 35 814.7 Ineffective assistance claim on appeal in a criminal

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1 case.
      1. An ineffective assistance of counsel claim in a
 3 criminal case shall be determined by filing an application
 4 for postconviction relief pursuant to chapter 822, except as
 5 otherwise provided in this section. The claim need not be
 6 raised on direct appeal from the criminal proceedings in order
 7 to preserve the claim for postconviction relief purposes,
 8 and the claim shall not be decided on direct appeal from the
 9 criminal proceedings.
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      2. A party may, but is not required to, raise an ineffective
11 assistance claim on direct appeal from the criminal proceedings
12 if the party has reasonable grounds to believe that the record
13 is adequate to address the claim on direct appeal.
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      3. If an ineffective assistance of counsel claim is raised
15 on direct appeal from the criminal proceedings, the court may
16 decide the record is adequate to decide the claim or may choose
17 to preserve the claim for determination under chapter 822.
               NEW SECTION. 814.28 General verdicts.
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      Sec. 32.
      When the prosecution relies on multiple or alternative
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20 theories to prove the commission of a public offense, a jury
21 may return a general verdict. If the jury returns a general
22 verdict, an appellate court shall not set aside or reverse such
23 a verdict on the basis of a defective or insufficient theory
24 if one or more of the theories presented and described in the
25 complaint, information, indictment, or jury instruction is
26 sufficient to sustain the verdict on at least one count.
27
      Sec. 33.
               NEW SECTION.
                              814.29 Guilty pleas — challenges.
      If a defendant challenges a guilty plea based on an alleged
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29 defect in the plea proceedings, the plea shall not be vacated
30 unless the defendant demonstrates that the defendant more
31 likely than not would not have pled guilty if the defect had
32 not occurred. The burden applies whether the challenge is
33 made through a motion in arrest of judgment or on appeal.
34 provision in the Iowa rules of criminal procedure that are
35 inconsistent with this section shall have no legal effect.
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- 1 Sec. 34. Section 822.3, Code 2019, is amended to read as 2 follows: 822.3 How to commence proceeding — limitation. 3 A proceeding is commenced by filing an application verified 5 by the applicant with the clerk of the district court in 6 which the conviction or sentence took place. However, if the 7 applicant is seeking relief under section 822.2, subsection 1, 8 paragraph "f", the application shall be filed with the clerk 9 of the district court of the county in which the applicant 10 is being confined within ninety days from the date the 11 disciplinary decision is final. All other applications must 12 be filed within three years from the date the conviction or 13 decision is final or, in the event of an appeal, from the date 14 the writ of procedendo is issued. However, this limitation 15 does not apply to a ground of fact or law that could not have 16 been raised within the applicable time period. An allegation 17 of ineffective assistance of counsel in a prior case under this 18 chapter shall not toll or extend the limitation periods in this 19 section nor shall such claim relate back to a prior filing to 20 avoid the application of the limitation periods. Facts within 21 the personal knowledge of the applicant and the authenticity 22 of all documents and exhibits included in or attached to the 23 application must be sworn to affirmatively as true and correct. 24 The supreme court may prescribe the form of the application and 25 verification. The clerk shall docket the application upon its 26 receipt and promptly bring it to the attention of the court and 27 deliver a copy to the county attorney and the attorney general.
- 28 Sec. 35. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. **822.3B** Pro se filings by applicants 29 currently represented by counsel.
- 1. An applicant seeking relief under section 822.2 who is 31 currently represented by counsel shall not file any pro se 32 document, including an application, brief, reply brief, or 33 motion, in any Iowa court. The court shall not consider, and 34 opposing counsel shall not respond to, such pro se filings.
- 35 2. This section does not prohibit an applicant for

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- 1 postconviction relief from proceeding without the assistance 2 of counsel.
- 3. A represented applicant for postconviction relief may
- 4 file a pro se motion seeking disqualification of counsel, which
- 5 a court may grant upon a showing of good cause.
- 6 Sec. 36. Section 822.6, subsection 1, Code 2019, is amended
- 7 to read as follows:
- 8 1. Within thirty days after the docketing of the
- 9 application, or within any further time the court may fix,
- 10 the state shall respond by answer or by motion which may
- 11 be supported by affidavits. At any time prior to entry of
- 12 judgment the court may grant leave to withdraw the application.
- 13 The court may make appropriate orders for amendment of the
- 14 application or any pleading or motion, for pleading over, for
- 15 filing further pleadings or motions, or for extending the time
- 16 of the filing of any pleading. In considering the application
- 17 the court shall take account of substance regardless of defects
- 18 of form. If the application is not accompanied by the record
- 19 of the proceedings challenged therein, the respondent shall
- 20 file with its answer the record or portions thereof that are
- 21 material to the questions raised in the application.
- Sec. 37. NEW SECTION. 901.4B Presentence determinations
- 23 and statements.
- 24 1. Before imposing sentence, the court shall do all of the
- 25 following:
- 26 a. Verify that the defendant and the defendant's attorney
- 27 have read and discussed the presentence investigation report
- 28 and any addendum to the report.
- 29 b. Provide the defendant's attorney an opportunity to speak
- 30 on the defendant's behalf.
- 31 c. Address the defendant personally in order to permit the
- 32 defendant to make a statement or present any information to
- 33 mitigate the defendant's sentence.
- 34 d. Provide the prosecuting attorney an opportunity to speak.
- 35 2. After hearing any statements presented pursuant

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1 to subsection 1, and before imposing sentence, the court
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- 2 shall address any victim of the crime who is present at the
- 3 sentencing and shall allow any victim to be reasonably heard,
- 4 including, but not limited to, by presenting a victim impact
- 5 statement in the manner described in section 915.21.
- 6 3. For purposes of this section "victim" means the same as 7 defined in section 915.10.
- 8 DIVISION VI
- 9 ARSON
- 10 Sec. 38. Section 901.11, Code 2019, is amended by adding the 11 following new subsection:
- 12 NEW SUBSECTION. 4. At the time of sentencing, the court
- 13 shall determine when a person convicted of arson in the first
- 14 degree as described in section 902.12, subsection 4, shall
- 15 first become eligible for parole or work release within the
- 16 parameters specified in section 902.12, subsection 3, based
- 17 upon all pertinent information including the person's criminal
- 18 record, a validated risk assessment, and the negative impact
- 19 the offense has had on the victim or other persons.
- 20 Sec. 39. Section 902.12, Code 2019, is amended by adding the
- 21 following new subsection:
- 22 NEW SUBSECTION. 4. A person serving a sentence for a
- 23 conviction for arson in the first degree in violation of
- 24 section 712.2 that occurs on or after July 1, 2019, shall
- 25 be denied parole or work release until the person has served
- 26 between one-half and seven-tenths of the maximum term of
- 27 the person's sentence as determined under section 901.11,
- 28 subsection 4.
- 29 DIVISION VII
- 30 LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS
- 31 Sec. 40. Section 802.2, subsection 1, Code 2019, is amended
- 32 to read as follows:
- 33 l. An information or indictment for sexual abuse in the
- 34 first, second, or third degree committed on or with a person
- 35 who is under the age of eighteen years shall be found within

- 1 ten fifteen years after the person upon whom the offense is
- 2 committed attains eighteen years of age, or if the person
- 3 against whom the information or indictment is sought is
- 4 identified through the use of a DNA profile, an information or
- 5 indictment shall be found within three years from the date the
- 6 person is identified by the person's DNA profile, whichever is 7 later.
- 8 Sec. 41. Section 802.2A, Code 2019, is amended to read as
- 9 follows:
- 10 802.2A Incest sexual exploitation by a counselor,
- 11 therapist, or school employee.
- 12 1. An information or indictment for incest under section
- 13 726.2 committed on or with a person who is under the age of
- 14 eighteen shall be found within ten fifteen years after the
- 15 person upon whom the offense is committed attains eighteen
- 16 years of age. An information or indictment for any other
- 17 incest shall be found within ten years after its commission.
- 18 2. An indictment or information for sexual exploitation by
- 19 a counselor, therapist, or school employee under section 709.15
- 20 committed on or with a person who is under the age of eighteen
- 21 shall be found within ten fifteen years after the person upon
- 22 whom the offense is committed attains eighteen years of age.
- 23 An information or indictment for any other sexual exploitation
- 24 shall be found within ten years of the date the victim was last
- 25 treated by the counselor or therapist, or within ten years of
- 26 the date the victim was enrolled in or attended the school.>

KLEIN of Washington